State Medicaid and CHIP Income Eligibility Standards Effective January 1, 2014[1]

(For MAGI Groups, based on state decisions as of September 30, 2013)

	Children				Pregnant Women		Adults		
	Medicaid Ages 0-1[2]	Medicaid Ages 1-5[2]	Medicaid Ages 6-18[2]	Separate CHIP[3]	Medicaid	CHIP	Parents[4]	Other Adults	Medicaid Expansion
Alabama	141%	141%	141%	312%	141%	N/A	13%	0%	N
Alaska[5]	203%	203%	203%	N/A	200%	N/A	129%	0%[6]	N
Arizona	147%	141%	133%	200% (closed)	156%	N/A	133%	133%	Y
Arkansas	211%	211%	211%	N/A	209%	N/A	133%	133%	Y
California	261%	261%	261%	N/A[7]	208%	N/A	133%	133%	Y
Colorado	142%	142%	142%	260%	195%	260%	133%	133%	Y
Connecticut	196%	196%	196%	318%	258%	N/A	196%	133%	Y
Delaware	209%	142%	133%	212% (1-18)	209%	N/A	133%	133%	Y
District of Columbia	319%	319%	319%	N/A	319%	N/A	216%	210%	Y
Florida	206%	140%	133%	210% (1-18)	191%	N/A	31%	0%[6]	N
Georgia	205%	149%	133%	247%	220%	N/A	36%	0%	N
Hawaii[5]	308%	308%	308%	N/A	191%	N/A	133%	133%	Y
Idaho	141%	141%	133%	185%	133%	N/A	24%[8]	[9]	N
Illinois	142%	142%	142%	313%	208%	N/A	133%	133%	Y
Indiana	208%	158%	158%	250%	208%	N/A	20%[8]	[9]	N
Iowa	375%	167%	167%	302% (1-18)	375%	N/A	133%[10]	133%[10]	Y[10]
Kansas	166%	149%	133%	245%	166%	N/A	33%	0%	N
Kentucky	195%	159%	159%	213%	195%	N/A	133%	133%	Y
Louisiana	212%	212%	212%	250%	209%	N/A	19%[8]	[9]	N
Maine	191%	157%	157%	208%	209%	N/A	100%	[6],[9]	N
Maryland	317%	317%	317%	N/A	259%	N/A	133%	133%	Y
Massachusetts	200%	150%	150%	300%	200%	200%	133%	133%[6]	Y
Michigan	195%	160%	160%	212%	195%	N/A	133%[10]	133%[10]	Y[10] (4/1/14)
Minnesota	283%	275%	275%	N/A	278%	N/A	200%	200%	Y
Mississippi	194%	143%	133%	209%	194%	N/A	24%	0%	N
Missouri	205%	150%	150%	300%	205%	N/A	20%[8]	[9]	N
Montana	159%	143%	143%	261%	159%	N/A	48%	[9]	N
Nebraska	213%	213%	213%	N/A	194%	N/A	63%	0%	N
Nevada	159%	159%	133%	200%	159%	N/A	133%	133%	Y
New Hampshire	318%	318%	318%	N/A	196%	N/A	70%	0%	N
New Jersey	194%	142%	142%	350%	194%	200%	133%	133%	Y
New Mexico	300%	300%	240%	N/A	250%	N/A	133%	133%	Y
New York	218%	149%	149%	400%	218%	N/A	133%	133%	Y
North Carolina	210%	210%	133%	211% (6-18)	196%	N/A	46%	0%[6]	N
North Dakota	147%	147%	133%	170%	147%	N/A	133%	133%	Y
Ohio	206%	206%	206%	N/A	200%	N/A	90%[8]	[6],[9]	N
Oklahoma	205%	205%	205%	N/A	133%	N/A	43%[8]	[9]	N
Oregon	185%	133%	133%	300%	185%	300%	133%	133%	Y
Pennsylvania	215%	157%	133%	314%	215%	N/A	33%	0%[6]	N
Rhode Island	261%	261%	261%	N/A	190%	253%	133%	133%	Y
South Carolina	208%	208%	208%	N/A	194%	N/A	62%	0%	N
South Dakota	182%	182%	182%	204%	133%	N/A	54%	0%	N
Tennessee	195%	142%	133%	250%	195%	N/A	106%	0%	N
Texas	198%	144%	133%	201%	198%	N/A	15%	0%	N
Utah	139%	139%	133%	200%	139%	N/A	46%[8]	[9]	N
Vermont	313%	313%	313%	312%	208%	N/A	133%	133%	Y
Virginia	143%	143%	143%	200%	143%	N/A	49%	0%	N
Washington	207%	207%	207%	300%	193%	N/A	133%	133%	Y
West Virginia	158%	141%	133%	300%	158%	N/A	133%	133%	Y
Wisconsin	301%	186%	151%	301% (1-18)	301%	N/A	95%[8]	95%	N
Wyoming	154%	154%	133%	200%	154%	N/A	57%	0%	N

Source: Eligibility levels in effect as of January 1, 2014 based on information current as of September 30, 2013, provided to CMS by states either for purposes of FFM programming of state-specific Medicaid/CHIP rules, through state plan amendments, or by direct request from CMS. These levels are subject to change.

[1] For these eligibility groups, an individual's income, computed based on the new Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI)-based income rules and adjusted by a 5% disregard, is compared to the income standards identified in this table to determine if they are income eligible for Medicaid or CHIP. Other eligibility criteria also apply, for example, with respect to citizenship, immigration status and residency. Note that this table reflects the principal but not all MAGI coverage groups. To learn more about the MAGI standards, see the featured resources.

[2] These eligibility standards include CHIP-funded Medicaid expansions.

[3] Children in separate CHIP programs are typically charged premiums. This table does not include notations of states that have elected to provide CHIP coverage from conception to birth

[4] In states that use dollar amounts rather than percentages of the federal poverty level (FPL) for 2013 to determine eligibility for parents, we converted those amounts to a percent of the FPL and selected the highest percentage to reflect eligibility level for the group. In addition, in states that are adopting the Medicaid expansion, we have indicated the upper income limit for parents to also be 133% of the FPL, since parents can be eligible for coverage under the new adult group. The actual dollar standards that states will use to determine eligibility are quoted in the monthly income tables.

[5] The dollar values that represent the FPLs in Alaska and Hawaii are higher than in the contiguous 48 states. For example, as of 2013, 100% of the FPL for a family of four is equal to $29,440 in Alaska and $27,090 in Hawaii, compared to $23,550 in the other 48 states.

[6] The state covers some 19 and 20 year olds – AK (129%), FL (31%), ME (156%), MA (150%), NY (150%), NC (46%), OH (44%), PA (33%).

[7] California has a separate CHIP program in four counties that covers children up to 317% of the FPL in three of the counties and 411% of the FPL in one of the counties.

[8] Reflects parent coverage under the Medicaid state plan. The state has some additional coverage above state plan eligibility standards through a section 1115 demonstration or a pending demonstration proposal. The demonstration includes limitations on eligibility and/or benefits, is not offered to all residents of the state, and/or includes an enrollment cap.

[9] The state has a section 1115 demonstration or a pending demonstration proposal that provides Medicaid coverage to some low-income adults. The demonstration includes limitations on eligibility and/or benefits, is not offered to all residents of the state, and/or includes an enrollment cap.

[10] The Medicaid expansion for adults is subject to CMS approval of a section 1115 demonstration.